

Name _____

Sex-linked Crosses

One of the important genes carried on the X chromosome is responsible for normal color vision. The dominant allele (N) produces normal color vision. The recessive allele (n) causes colorblindness.

- Write the genotypes of the parents
- Show the cross in a Punnett square
- List the genotypic and phenotypic ratios
- Determine the probabilities indicated

1. Cross a colorblind male with a homozygous normal female. ♂ X^nY X X^NX^N ♀

	X^N	X^N
X^n	X^NX^n	X^NX^n
Y	X^NY	X^NY

Genotypic ratio:

$1 X^NX^n : 1 X^NY$

Phenotypic ratio:

$1 \text{ normal female} : 1 \text{ normal male}$

Probability of having a child who is:

A normal female $1/2$

A normal male $1/2$

A colorblind female 0

A colorblind male 0

2. Cross a colorblind male with a heterozygous normal female. ♂ X^nY X X^NX^n ♀

	X^N	X^n
X^n	X^NX^n	X^nX^n
Y	X^NY	X^nY

Genotypic ratio:

$1 X^NX^n : 1 X^nX^n : 1 X^NY : 1 X^nY$

Phenotypic ratio:

$1 \text{ normal female} : 1 \text{ colorblind female} :$

$1 \text{ normal male} : 1 \text{ colorblind male}$

Probability of having a child who is:

Normal $1/2$

Colorblind $1/2$

Probability a male offspring would be:

Normal $1/2$

Colorblind $1/2$

Probability a female offspring would be:

Normal $1/2$

Colorblind $1/2$

Hemophilia is a serious sex-linked disorder in humans resulting in failure of the blood to clot properly. It is transmitted by a recessive allele (h) on the X chromosome. A mother who is $X^H X^h$ is considered a carrier of hemophilia, but does not have hemophilia herself.

- Write the genotypes of the parents
- Show the cross in a Punnett square
- List the genotypic and phenotypic ratios
- Determine the probabilities indicated

3. Cross a normal male with a heterozygous normal female (carrier). $\text{♂ } X^H Y \times X^H X^h \text{ ♀}$

	X^H	X^h
X^H	$X^H X^H$	$X^H X^h$
Y	$X^H Y$	$X^h Y$

Genotypic ratio:

$1 X^H X^H : 1 X^H X^h : 1 X^H Y : 1 X^h Y$

Phenotypic ratio:

$2 \text{ normal females} : 1 \text{ normal male} : 1 \text{ male with hemophilia}$

Probability of having a child who is:

A normal female $1/2$

A normal male $1/4$

A female with hemophilia 0

A male with hemophilia $1/4$

4. Cross a male with hemophilia with a homozygous normal female. $\text{♂ } X^h Y \times X^H X^H \text{ ♀}$

	X^H	X^H
X^h	$X^H X^h$	$X^H X^h$
Y	$X^H Y$	$X^H Y$

Genotypic ratio:

$1 X^H X^h : 1 X^H Y$

Phenotypic ratio:

$1 \text{ normal female} : 1 \text{ normal male}$

Probability of having a child who is:

Normal 100%

A hemophiliac 0

Probability a male offspring would be:

Normal 100%

A hemophiliac 0

Probability a female offspring would be:

Normal 100%

A hemophiliac 0